

# MORNING LEADER.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1863.

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The above terms will be adhered to in all cases.

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The Treason of the Democracy.

These are harsh words, but if any doubt exists as to their appropriateness they will be dispelled on reading the facts upon which we base them. The 5th of January is a time honored day in the land for Democratic rousings and clam meetings. At Columbus a supper was given at the American, at which the responses to the toasts were more than responses—they were political speeches, full to the uttermost with the bitterest hostility to the Federal Government. Judge Bailey said that the best way out of the condition of the country was—what? For the rebels to lay down their arms? For a vigorous prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the Constitution should be re-established over the South? No—for Lincoln and Hamlin to resign! But there was another way in which he would settle it. He would "cease the war" (and thereby proclaim ourselves cowards and unworthy of the Government which we thus desert; "declare an armistice" (and let the arch traitors go free); "open negotiations" (with these monstrous criminals) "and endeavor to bring back the Union by compromise and conciliation." This plan was received with general applause. In closing he submitted thirty-eight counts against the Republican party, in which he charged the Republican party with having created a national debt of three thousand millions of dollars—with the destruction of five hundred thousand dollars worth of property—bringing into deadly conflict three millions of men—men, demoralized, wives widowed and children fatherless—the dissolution of the American Union; and so on.

Hon. H. J. Jewett, late Democratic candidate for Governor, said that had he been Governor at that time, he would have issued a counter proclamation on the morning after the President's Proclamation of September 22d.

Sam. Medary of the Oriole, and the miserable "martyr" Dr. Edson B. Oide, made speeches in accordance with their daily treasonable utterances, as did McGrover of the Stark County Democrat, who had also been arrested for treasonable language. A speech was then made by L. R. Critchfield, the newly elected Democratic Attorney General, who attacked the Government savagely and would have been applauded in Richmond or Charleston. He said if any of the "minions of Government" attempted to carry out their "unlawful measures in his sacred locality" he was ready for armed resistance to them. He slandered the people and displayed an open rebellious sympathies by saying that he didn't believe one-half the people cared whether Ab Lincoln or Jeff Davis occupied the White House at Washington. Such was his vile and open treason that Judge Thurman made a few remarks deprecating such views, and W. J. Flagg, a leading Democrat of the House, left the hall, shaking his head, and the next day in the House a resolution to appoint a committee to inform Critchfield of his election, was laid on the table.

A resolution in commemoration of the late J. F. Bollinger of the Dayton Empire, was responded to by a stranger, who openly avowed secession doctrines. Such are the treasonable aspects under which the leaders of Ohio Democracy choose to present themselves, and it is such speeches as these which the Plain Dealer corresponds speaks of as an "old-fashioned celebration," and also complicity in the "rounds of applause" which greeted Mr. Jewett's proclamation speech.

This is Ohio Democracy. That of Indiana is no better. In the Legislature at Indianapolis, the Democrats boldly proclaim in the Senate chamber that they have the power in their own hands, and mean to use it. Some of them avow their determination to oppose every military appropriation, and use every effort to cripple Governor Morton's Administration. The Treasury is in their hands, and much trouble is anticipated. In the Senate, the war was denounced as an Abolition scheme, and the President's Proclamation as an infamous, unconstitutional and fatal measure.

Leading Democratic members said they were Union men only on condition that the Union could be maintained by constitutional means, and they did not think the war policy of the Government constitutional.

Judge Eckels, in advocating the claims of the traitor Bright to a re-election, said he hoped Kentucky would repudiate Lincoln's proclamation, and instead of going out of the Union, call upon the North to fight against Lincoln in the Union. He said Indiana was ripe for revolution against Yankees, and that there are thousands of men in the State ready to organize an army for the rights of the grain-growing States against New England.

Prominent Democrats there boasted that Bragg received 3,000 recruits from Indiana in his Kentucky campaign. The town of Greensville, Putnam County, where Judge Eckels lives, furnished five young men.

## ROSCRENS' ORDER.

Such monstrous doctrines are most outrageous and call for the interference of either the Government or the people and that right speedily. But these are not all the damnable schemes proposed by the Indiana traitors. The Democratic lobby-members have been advising the passage of a bill declaring the War Tax unconstitutional, and making it a felony to attempt its collection in the State.

It is whispered among Democrats that the State Arsenal and arms will be placed under the control of a Butternut Commissioner, as was done in Kentucky. This would lead to a general arming of Knights of the Golden Circle. Union members will not submit to it, and will not permit the U. S. Senators to be elected until the Democratic give them assurance that the Military Board will be composed of loyal men.

Such is the chapter of accused treason put forth by the Democrats of these two sister States. We blush to record such things of any resident of the Buckeye State, but put them on record that the true position of the offenders may be known. May confusion and retribution overcome them, should be the prayer of every loyal heart.

Death of Hon. Elisha Whitteley. The death of Hon. Elisha Whitteley, Controller of the Treasury, is very widely lamented. His long life was full of honor and usefulness. His disease was made the subject of a variety of meetings at Washington.

The heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department had a meeting, and adopted appropriate resolutions. At the Ohio delegation and citizens' meeting, Senator Wade was chosen President, and Representative Hutchins, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we have learned with deep sorrow of the sudden death of this city, of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. Elisha Whitteley, who, at the time of his death, was first Controller of the Treasury, and who for sixteen consecutive years, was representative in Congress from the State of Ohio; who discharged varied and responsible public and private trusts with strict fidelity, eminent ability, deep industry and unwavering integrity; whose long and eventful life has left a blessing upon his character as a patriot, citizen, statesman, husband, parent, and Christian, and whose example from youth to extreme age, was a model of virtue and excellence.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and relatives in their bereavement and great loss.

Resolved, As a mark of respect for the character and eminent services of deceased, we, as citizens of Ohio, will attend in a body his funeral services.

The clerks in the Comptroller's Office had a meeting, over which the Acting Comptroller presided, and adopted suitable resolutions.

At two o'clock funeral services were held, Dr. Sunderland officiating. His clerks took a farewell view of the corpse of their late chief, and the remains were taken to the depot to be forwarded to his late home in Canfield, Ohio.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Thomas L. Smith, First Auditor; W. W. Seaton, editor of the Intelligencer; W. L. Hodge, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Peter G. Washington, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; W. H. Campbell, and John H. Canstun.

Supercession of Sherman. General McClelland has reached Vicksburg and superseded General Sherman. What the reasons for this change are, we are not informed. The latter has apparently been a good officer and soldier, but in these respects he has no higher reputation than his successor, who has been uniformly successful in the performance of his part in the war.

We have no later reports of fighting at that point. The Jackson (Mississippi) Appeal speaks of the fight at Vicksburg as a trivial affair, so far as the South is concerned. It estimates the Federal loss at 10,000 killed and wounded, and says that the falling back of Sherman's force is only a strategic movement designed to lead the rebels into a trap. This is more encouraging reports we have received. A statement that goes to confirm this view is in the correspondence of the New York Herald, which states that Sherman abandoned only one of the fortifications he had taken. Further news will be looked for with interest.

A Raid on the Ohio Side. At length we are waking up to the consciousness of the value of such "raids" as Stuart and Morgan have been famous for, and what is better, we are doing some things ourselves in that line. The expedition of General Carter, himself an East Tennessean, into Eastern Tennessee, and his cutting the great railroad communication between Virginia and the southwest, far exceeded anything the rebels had accomplished, both in the distance traveled and the damage done. We have reports of another expedition from Yorktown to West Point and White House, which destroyed a great quantity of rebel stores and returned without the loss of a man.

The scene of this exploit was identical with that of Stuart six months ago, when such immense damage was done to Federal stores at White House.

Removal of Secretary Chase. A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says that there are rumors that Mr. Chase will positively resign his position in the Cabinet within the next fortnight, based chiefly, it is supposed, upon the fact that he is understood to have said he would. It is known that he feels very keenly the rejection of his financial recommendations by the Committee of Ways and Means, and a member of that Committee says he told him he would resign if they ignored his policy. On the other hand, there are some grave reasons for doubting the whole rumor, and for the present it is quite safe to wait for the facts.

Ohio Seesaws in Canaan. Columbus news shows that a nominating caucus is to be called for Tuesday night. It is said that the majority of those who were elected Union Democrats will refuse to go out caucus, and then refuse to vote for the Republican nominee. Such a course would be dishonorable in the highest degree. It is hoped that there are enough Union Democrats that will remain true to fairness to refuse to go into this arrangement.

The Ohio Sanitary Commission at Nashville already numbers ten surgeons and forty nurses.

## ROSCRENS' ORDER.

General Roscrens has made a stringent order which will show Jeff. Davis that order which can be made to work both ways. He orders that rebel officers captured shall be confined until Davis' order is revoked, that prisoners shall be fed upon regular army rations and that the ladies who reserve all their sympathy for rebels and send them choice bits from their table shall have the satisfaction of knowing that their contributions have gone to the hospital fund. A repetition of the contributions will constitute a jail offense. This part of the order is rather too severe. If they choose to keep our hospitals supplied with dainties let them do so. Perhaps, however, the General has an idea of his own as to the temper of these sisters of charity, and in this way takes away from them the temptation to mix certain poisons with the food that they knew was to go to the refreshment of Union soldiers.

## A New Expedition.

A New Journal states that a new expedition is on hand from this port. Secrecy and dispatch are now the watchwords. Boston and Maine steamboats men are here, and are as active and busy as bees before swarming time. Captain Loper, who is the quiet but efficient executive in all naval matters, who fitted out Burnside's fleet and moved McClelland's army on the Potomac, has his hands full. But he says nothing.

Letters received lately from England say that the rebels have purchased a number of blockade breakers of late with considerable funds, which have been sold to English hands at five shillings per pound, the bonds being secured on cotton at seven cents per pound. With these the rebels have raised some seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, chiefly from manufacturers and merchants. The Sumter was sold on the 5th of December, but the sale has been broken.

Departure of Relief for England. The noble ship George Griswold, laden with grain for the suffering operatives of Lancashire, set sail from New York on Friday. As she moved down the Bay she was saluted by several British vessels in the harbor, and the crowd of sailors and citizens on her deck, as well as on the steamer which towed her out, and on the other vessels in the vicinity, exhibited their generous enthusiasm for the most valiant efforts and cheers.

A gentleman direct from Holly Springs reports the 109th Illinois regiment as having mutinied, for some cause unknown to him, just before he left. The men and officers were arrested and placed under guard. The Colonel, it is said, shed tears copiously when compelled to hand over his sword.

Ohio Sick and Wounded. Hoyt's Seminary at Columbus has been leased by Government for hospital purposes, and seven hundred Ohio sick and wounded have been ordered to that point.

More from the Gallant Bravest—Western Reserve College News. Received Jan. 5, 1863.

EDITOR LEADER.—Dear Sir:—I send you a letter from the battlefield of Burrows, written by Sergeant Burrows of the 18th United States Infantry, (regulars). He is a son of Professor Burrows, formerly of Hudson, but now of Andover. The young man mentioned in the letter were college acquaintances of his. It is hoped, by news received from his friends in Akron, that the wound received by Lieutenant Carpenter is less serious than represented.

Lieutenant John F. Hitchcock, whose death is announced, was the son of President Hitchcock of this place. He graduated at Western Reserve College in 1859, easily first in a class of unusually large numbers and excellence, and was a young man of the finest talents and noblest character; beloved and respected by all who knew him for his vigor of mind and thorough manliness, united with the utmost refinement and delicacy of feeling; one who would never have engaged in war for love of strife, but only from motives of the most devoted patriotism. He died as a man truly good and brave would choose to die in these days. Peace has come to him on the smoke of the battle.

DEAR SIR:—I have only time to write a word as to our great battles here. The rebels attacked us four times—twice on the Ohio side, and once on the left. They have been whipped, and have fled. In the great battle on the right, on the last day of 1862, this regiment lost in killed and wounded more than half. We were made a breastwork of to hold the rebels in check, until a line of batteries could be formed, and we did it, against a charging column four deep, who rose, advanced, fired and laid down to load alternately. This brigade was without support, and when we retreated, had to go obliquely across an open field, so as to unmask the batteries, which then broke the enemy with a literal butchery. Williamson was shot in the calf of the leg; Carpenter in the breast, probably fatally. Hitchcock in the left eye and instantly killed. His body is in our hands, and his burial place is marked.

We have been lying without fire in the rain for two days, most of the time flat in the mud, with an ear of corn a day to fight on, and no sign of shelter or rest—the hardest time I ever had or expect to have. I did not get a scratch except in my coat.

Yours, A. C. BARROWS.

From the 103d and 104th Batteries, (Correspondence Cleveland Leader.)

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 7, 1863. This morning the remainder of our brigade, (the 24th) consisting of the 44th, 100th and 104th regiments, and the 19th Ohio Battery, Captain Shields, arrived from Danville and went into camp at this place. Colonel Gilbert, of the 44th Ohio, commanding the brigade, assumes command of the post, and indications are that the entire force will remain here for some time.

The State Legislature is to convene to-morrow in this city, and it is probable that our duty will be to protect that body during the session.

Hastily, D.

Generals Hooker and Burnside. The Washington Republican of Thursday says: "We are satisfied that General Hooker is not only not to relieve General Burnside, but that General Hooker is decidedly in favor of having General Burnside remain in the position he now occupies. General Hooker is perfectly satisfied with his present command, and thinks that frequent changes of the command of so large an army will prove injurious to the army and the cause of the Union."

## DIED.

At the Andover House, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, WILLIAM E. BEATTIE, aged 7 years. The funeral will be at the residence of Mrs. Waterbury, this Monday afternoon at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AT CHAPIN'S HALL.

F. DOUGLASS, of Rochester, N. Y., will deliver a Lecture at Chapin's Hall, on Thursday Evening, Jan. 15th, 1863. Subject—THE PROCLAMATION.

TICKETS—25 Cents, to be had at the Book Store and at the door.

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## MEDICINE.

At the Andover House, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, WILLIAM E. BEATTIE, aged 7 years. The funeral will be at the residence of Mrs. Waterbury, this Monday afternoon at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

In Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

The 2nd day of January, 1863, the said Plaintiff filed his petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas, of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, the object and prayer of which petition is to recover of the said Defendant, Henry G. Lucas, the sum of \$1,000, with interest thereon from December 22nd, 1862, which amount is claimed to be due Plaintiff by the said Defendant, as follows: That on the 22nd day of July, 1862, the said Plaintiff, Henry G. Lucas, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to him in like manner being received by said Lucas, did execute and deliver unto said Defendant, Henry G. Lucas, a certain promissory note, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1862, for the sum of \$1,000, with interest thereon from December 22nd, 1862, which amount is claimed to be due Plaintiff by the said Defendant, as follows: That on the 22nd day of July, 1862, the said Plaintiff, Henry G. Lucas, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to him in like manner being received by said Lucas, did execute and deliver unto said Defendant, Henry G. Lucas, a certain promissory note, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1862, for the sum of \$1,000, with interest thereon from December 22nd, 1862, which amount is claimed to be due Plaintiff by the said Defendant, as follows: That on the 22nd day of July, 1862, the said Plaintiff, Henry G. Lucas, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to him in like manner being received by said Lucas, did execute and deliver unto said Defendant, Henry G. Lucas, a certain promissory note, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1862, for the sum of \$1,000, with interest thereon from December 22nd, 1862, which amount is claimed to be due Plaintiff by the said Defendant, as follows: That on the 22nd day of July, 1862, the said Plaintiff, Henry G. Lucas, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to him in like manner being received by said Lucas, did execute and deliver unto said Defendant, Henry G. Lucas, a certain promissory note, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1862, for the sum of \$1,000, with interest thereon from December 22nd, 1862, which amount is claimed to be due Plaintiff by the said Defendant, as follows: That on the 22nd day of July, 1862, the said Plaintiff, Henry G. Lucas, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to him in like manner being received by said Lucas, did execute and deliver unto said Defendant, Henry G. Lucas, a certain promissory note, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1862, for the sum of \$1,000, with interest thereon from December 22nd, 1862, which amount is claimed to be due Plaintiff by the said Defendant, as follows: That on the 22nd day of July, 1862, the said Plaintiff, Henry G. Lucas, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to him in like manner being received by said Lucas, did execute and deliver unto said Defendant, Henry G. Lucas, a certain promissory note, bearing date the 22nd day of July, 1862, for the sum of \$1,000, with interest thereon from December 22nd, 1862, which amount is claimed to be due Plaintiff by the said Defendant, as follows: That on the 22nd day of July, 1862, the said Plaintiff, Henry G. Lucas, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to him in